"What are you doing about it?" I asked.

"Everything we can. We are increasing our anti-submarine forces in every possible way. We are using every possible craft we can find with which to fight submarines. We are building destroyers, trawlers, and other like craft as fast as we can. But the situation is very serious and we shall need all the assistance we can get."

"It looks as though the Germans were winning the war," I remarked.

"They will win unless we can stop these losses—and stop them soon," the Admiral replied.

"Is there no solution for the problem?" I asked.

"Absolutely none that we can see now," Jellicoe announced."

On 22nd April, 1917, Jellicoe submitted to the War Cabinet a long memorandum on "The Submarine Menace and Food Supply." It declared that the increasingly heavy losses of our merchant ships by mine and submarine called for immediate action, and the adoption of such measures as were possible; but when he came to make recommendations for this desperately needed action he declared that "The only immediate remedy that was possible was the provision of as many destroyers and other patrol vessels as could be provided by the United States of America." Pending further means of attacking submarines, the only palliative was more small

craft to keep them as much as possible submerged.
He did not even hint at convoys as a possible remedy.
He enumerated the various methods of attacking
submarines that were being attempted, and admitted
that the mines then used were worthless.